

WASHING

The Probabilities of General Grant's Cabinet.

Views of the President Elect on Reconstruction.

Sheridan, Terry and Sickles to be Reinstated in Their Southern Commands.

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF WIRZ.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passed Over the Veto in the Senate.

The Postal Telegraph Bills Reported Back in the House.

The Bill to Legalize Gold Contracts Passed.

Grant and His Cabinet—Who is to be the Lucky Pennsylvania?—The President Elect Besieged by Anxious and Disinterested People.

The politicians here have not yet got over the utterances of Grant yesterday at his interview with Senator Thayer and Congressmen Dickey, Morrill and Root. The silent President elect spoke more freely than he has heretofore, except in one instance last week, when he had a talk with a prominent republican of Connecticut, to whom he said just the same thing as to his intention not to appoint military or naval officers to Cabinet positions, and a full account of which you published in Monday's issue. One effect of the half disclosure of Grant's intentions will not in all probability be much relied by himself. It has emboldened others to go to his headquarters in the hope of getting further information. To-day he was crowded with visitors, among them a great many Senators and Representatives, who were eager to try their luck at unrivalling the Sphinx. Senators Edmunds, Fiske, Howe, Gail, Ferry and Howard; Senator elect Carpenter, of Wisconsin; Senator Harris, of New York; Congressmen Moorhead, Mercur, Pettis, Dockery and Whittemore; General Longstreet, Siray Hat Cummings, Generals Harney, Townsend and Brice, all had interviews to-day. Mercur, Moorhead and Pettis went to Grant to confirm what they had heard as to Pennsylvania's certainty of a representative in the Cabinet. The General received the trio with unusual cordiality. In the course of the conversation he said, in substance, that he did not intend to overlook Pennsylvania in choosing his Cabinet officers. If the Cabinet nominations were to be sent to the Senate to-day he had in his mind's eye the name of the gentleman who would be chosen from the State of Pennsylvania, and that name would be sent in to the Senate.

For reasons already made public he declined to mention the name, and the lucky person himself was not aware of the fact that he had been selected. Mercur, however, says that under circumstances which transpired between the President and the 4th of March, it appears that the name of Pennsylvania was not to be sent to the Senate to-day he had in his mind's eye the name of the gentleman who would be chosen from the State of Pennsylvania, and that name would be sent in to the Senate.

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made the smoke roll out in volumes and curls, but said nothing. Wonderful little man that Grant! We asked him many other questions, and the conversation on the whole was very free and easy, but whenever a ticklish point was raised he always remained silent and puffed.

General Grant on Reconstruction.

Senator Pool, as well as other gentlemen who accompanied him to army headquarters to-day declared that General Grant was admirably willing to hear advice and information on every subject, but indisposed, except in one or two matters, to furnish his own views in return. On the general subject, however, of reconstruction at the South he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the States of North Carolina, Virginia and Alabama were the three best practically reconstructed of the entire ten. There was more observance of law and order and a better disposition existing between the black and white races and between the political parties in these States than in any other. This, he declared, he knew from extensive and reliable information, and he had no doubt whatever if political incivism was put at rest the other seven States would very soon come down to a model condition of order and harmony. He said it was the South, and almost the South alone, that filled his thoughts when he made use of the expression in his letter "Let us have peace."

The disorder and agitation in that section could only be at once and forever disposed of there were no fears to be apprehended for the rest of the country. The South had always been a source of anxiety to the nation; but there was every prospect now that it would soon become as tranquil and prosperous as any other section of the Union. "When that time arrives," exclaimed the General, "the United States will be the strongest and happiest country on the globe."

From Richmond to-night I got the following:—

It is stated here on authority that General Sherman recently contemplated the removal of Governor Wells, as the only duties of the executive order and harmony. He said it was the South, and almost the South alone, that filled his thoughts when he made use of the expression in his letter "Let us have peace."

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in ability and in character as much as he does in stature.

The Remains of Wirz Delivered Up to His Friends.

The President to-day gave an order to Lewis Schade for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in the old Capitol Prison in November, 1865, having been convicted by a military commission of the conspiracy and murder while in command of the lines around at Andersonville, and buried in the arsenal grounds, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

Indictments for Illegal Registration.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against seventeen persons for illegally registering their names at the late municipal election.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

It is not believed at the Office of Internal Revenue that the intention of Congress was to prohibit the sale by retail of snuff from bladders or jars stamped according to law. The office will oppose no objection to dealers retailing snuff from such stamped packages. Snuff and coke are regarded as staple articles, the sales of which are taxable under section four of the Act of March 31, 1868.

In the Supreme Court of the United States the following cases were considered to-day, to-wit:—

No. 118.—The United States, Appellants, vs. Benjamin Higgins.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. McKee, ordered by the court that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 406.—The United States, Appellants, vs. Samuel P. Hilditch.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. On motion of the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. McKee, ordered by the court that the appeal be dismissed.

No. 41.—The United States, Appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, Jr., et al.—This cause was argued by Mr. McKee for the appellants, and by Mr. Owen for the appellees.

No. 36.—Samuel Hilditch, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The State of North Carolina, and No. 47.—Joseph L. Bell, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Same, in Error, to the Supreme Court of the State of North Carolina.—Ordered by the court that the writs of error be dismissed.

No. 39.—Wm. N. Whiteley et al., Appellants, vs. Wm. A. Kerley et al.—The argument of this cause was completed by Mr. S. S. Fisher, of counsel for the appellants.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Adverse Report of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads—None of the Plans Proposed Considered Advisable or Practicable—Argument of the Committee Against the System.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1869.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. B. B. Washburne, Mr. G. G. Hubbard and Mr. J. P. Hall, for the establishment of some postal telegraph.

The committee began their report by a careful analysis of each of the three bills under discussion, and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to the whole subject and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open.

Mr. Washburne's scheme is to establish a four wire experimental line from Washington to New York, to be operated in connection with the Post Office Department by persons wholly in the government employ. The bill fixes a uniform tariff of one cent a word, exclusive of date, address or signature, with five cents additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construction of the line \$75,000, which in an accompanying paper Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and to maintain it for two years.

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